

III. 3 Feb 77 U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S  
E A S T E U R O P E

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D1

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA CARRIES CEMA HAVANA COMMUNIQUE

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 5 Signed to Press 24 Jan 77 p 20 LD

["Communique on the 79th session of the CEMA Executive Committee"]

[Text] The 79th session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Havana 18-19 January 1977.

Participating in the session were: A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; G. Szemer, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; G. Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; C.R. Rodriguez, Cuban vice prime minister; M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; K. Olszewski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; M. Marinescu, Romanian deputy premier; M. Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and R. Rowlicek, deputy premier of the CSSR Government.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the Government of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, S. Gligorievic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, participated in the Executive Committee's work.

Diplomatic representatives of the CEMA countries, Yugoslavia, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the DPRK attended the session.

Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the State Council and Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, delivered a speech at the ceremonial opening of the Executive Committee session.

Cuban representative C.R. Rodriguez chaired the session.

The Executive Committee session examined the views of the Cuban side on measures which should be taken in the process of the elaboration of long term target programs for cooperation in order to promote Cuban economic development and accelerate the process of the integration of the Cuban economy with the economies of the other CEMA countries. In the course of the discussion of this question stress was laid on the great political significance of the CEMA session decision adopted at its 30th session on the CEMA countries' readiness to continue to implement special measures aimed at accelerating the development and raising the efficiency of the Cuban economy allowing for the specific conditions of socialist building in the country.

*Just after 14th anniversary*

The Executive Committee adopted an appropriate resolution for the implementation of measures stemming from the views of the Cuban side. In particular, it was decided to continue to examine Cuba's views on the solution of the most important long term problems of its economic development within the framework of the CEMA permanent sector commissions and the CEMA committee working groups on cooperation in the field of planning activity, which draft long term target programs for cooperation. The CEMA Secretariat has been instructed to periodically brief the Executive Committee on the progress being made in the CEMA organs' examination of the Cuban side's proposal and the formulation of specific measures.

The implementation of these measures by the CEMA countries and CEMA organs, coupled with the acceleration of Cuban economic development, will help to gradually narrow the gap between its economic development level and the other CEMA countries' development levels and will also enable it to make its contribution to the solution of the socialist community countries' national economic problems.

III. 3 Feb 77

D 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
EAST EUROPE

The CEMA Executive Committee heard a report from the Cuban delegation on the development of the country's economy.

The CEMA Executive Committee welcomed the successes achieved in building socialism by the people and government of the Republic of Cuba--a country which has had the opportunity to display its cohesion during a period of most difficult ordeals and of the development of its ties with other CEMA countries.

The CEMA Executive Committee recommends the CEMA countries to bear in mind Cuban economic problems based on the action of market forces and stemming from inflationary and other phenomena on the world capitalist market in their relations with Cuba and in their determination of the possibilities of giving Cuba all the assistance it needs, including on a joint basis.

The Executive Committee discussed the implementation of the general agreement on cooperation in the creation of new capacities for the production of products containing nickel and cobalt in Cuba signed in June 1975 by the CEMA countries--Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR. In the period which has elapsed since the signing of the agreement the countries party to it have done considerable work to implement it. A coordinating committee has been formed for the overall coordination of work relating to the design planning and construction of the Las Camariocas plant, equipment and materials supplies, and the systematic monitoring of the fulfillment of the specific commitments adopted by the countries party to the agreement. Taking the Cuban side's report on this into consideration, the Executive Committee recommended that by the end of April 1977 these countries coordinate--in the form of protocols signed with the Cuban side by competent organizations of the countries party to the agreement--the volumes and technical specifications and also the approximate cost of the equipment and materials which the countries agree to allocate for the construction of this plant.

The creation of all the planned new capacities for the production of products containing nickel and cobalt in Cuba will make it possible to increase production of these products to 130,000 tons per year. As a result Cuba will provide almost one-fourth of total world production of nickel, which is needed for the development of production of high-quality steels and high-strength nonferrous metal alloys at home and also for providing the CEMA countries with these scarce products and for exporting them to other countries.

Attaching great significance to the utilization of sugar cane bagasse as a raw material for the production of a number of valuable products, the Executive Committee examined a report submitted by the CEMA committee for cooperation in the field of planning activity on the progress being made in formulating proposals for cooperation by interested CEMA countries and Yugoslavia in the field of the industrial application of bagasse as an important factor in the development of the Cuban economy.

The CEMA countries and Yugoslavia are currently studying the possibility of multilateral cooperation for the most rational utilization of bagasse, first and foremost for the production of pulp, and also the possible extent and forms of such cooperation.

It was noted that the Cuban side--with technical assistance from the CEMA countries--will complete the drafting of technical and economic feasibility plans for the creation of capacities for the production of pulp and paper from sugar cane bagasse and will hold talks with interested CEMA countries and Yugoslavia to elucidate the forms, extent, and terms of their participation in the creation of these capacities.

III. 3 Feb 77

D 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
EAST EUROPE

The Executive Committee approved its work plan for 1977. In accordance with the CEMA session resolutions adopted at the 30th session, fundamental attention in the plan is devoted to questions linked with the elaboration of long term target programs for cooperation and with the implementation of the comprehensive program for the further deepening and improvement of cooperation and the development of the socialist economic integration of the CEMA countries. A plan for CEMA contacts with other international economic, scientific, and technical organizations was also approved. This plan is aimed at further developing mutually advantageous contacts and cooperation with these organizations--particularly the UN Economic Commission for Europe and UNESCO--on specific questions relating to the economy, science, technology, and the environment in the spirit of the provisions of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed in Helsinki.

The Executive Committee session held a preliminary exchange of views in connection with the reply received from the EEC in November 1976 to the CEMA proposals submitted to it in February 1976 on the conclusion of an agreement between CEMA and the EEC on the basic principles of mutual relations. The Executive Committee instructed the appropriate CEMA organs to study the reply received from the EEC.

During the period the Executive Committee was in session representatives of the CEMA countries had a meeting with representatives of the Cooperative Republic of Guayana and Mr Desmond Hoyte, the country's minister of economic development, who briefed the CEMA countries' representatives on his country's economy and the socioeconomic problems facing the republic and expressed his government's interest in developing mutually advantageous trade and economic relations with the CEMA countries on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis.

The Executive Committee session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The session participants expressed profound gratitude to the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and the Cuban Government and people for their cordial hospitality, for the fine conditions created for successful businesslike work by the Executive Committee, and also for the opportunity afforded to the representatives of the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia to visit economic projects and social, cultural, and historical centers and to acquaint themselves with socialist Cuba's achievements and development prospects.

#### CSSR CITIZENS JAILED FOR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 2 Feb 77 LD

[Text] Prague, February 2 TASS--A district court in Ostrava has sentenced F. Topiarz, Garba, Micanek, Brozd to prison terms from 4.5 to 14 years on charges of espionage activities for Western intelligence services.

They handed over to foreign intelligence services important economic and military information.

#### RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON WESTERN ANTI-CZECHOSLOVAK CAMPAIGN

Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 1 Feb 77 LD

["Rebuff to Slanderers"--TASS headline]

[Text] Prague, February 1 TASS--Nowadays, just like 40 years ago, politicians have reappeared who would like to interfere in Czechoslovakia's internal affairs, to stage a farce before the world public, writes RUDE PRAVO in an article devoted to the anti-socialist, anti-Czechoslovak campaign unleashed in the West.

III. 3 Feb 77

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
EAST EUROPE

This campaign, the newspaper goes on to say, which was joined even by U.S. State Department officials, is aimed in the long run at threatening the relaxation of tension between the East and the West. Different lampoons of the "Charter 77" type are called on to provide "evidence" to the organizers of the campaign directed against the cause of peace. If U.S. governmental organs really wanted to go into the human rights questions, they would have enough on their hands in their own country. But when certain bourgeois representatives suddenly begin to concern themselves with the freedom and human rights in Czechoslovakia, being unable to guarantee them at home, then this is pure hypocrisy.

The Government of Czechoslovakia undertook to respect and implement human rights and basic freedoms and is acting likewise, which cannot be said about many of those who would like to lecture Czechoslovakia on this, notes RUDE PRAVO.

The notions of freedoms and human rights existing in Czechoslovakia are somewhat different from those in bourgeois countries. The Czechoslovak society is a socialist one and therefore human rights and freedoms are of a socialist nature. Czechoslovakia will not allow anyone to impose the bourgeois notions of freedom upon her.

Czechoslovakia, whose policies are based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, consistently adheres to the decisions of the Helsinki conference which recommend, in particular, to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of other states, concludes the newspaper. Those who openly interfere in Czechoslovakia's internal affairs violate the understandings reached in Helsinki. They are trying to stage a shameful farce. Referring to Helsinki, they are attacking the very foundations of peaceful coexistence.

#### CSSR CITIZENS PROTEST WESTERN INTERFERENCE

Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 31 Jan 77 LD

["No to Unwanted Interference"--TASS headline]

[Text] Prague, January 31, TASS--A powerful wave of protests from the public against the attempts of the Western reaction to openly interfere in the internal affairs of Czechoslovakia is not subsiding in socialist Czechoslovakia. Using as a pretext the so-called "Charter 77" compiled under the orders of the anti-communist propaganda centres by a handful of outcasts, the reaction circles in the West have launched a malicious campaign against socialist Czechoslovakia, against socialism in general. In the final analysis, this campaign is aimed at undermining socialism in the country, at restoring bourgeois practices and bourgeois freedoms which have long been unambiguously rejected by the people of Czechoslovakia.

The working people, the entire people of the republic strongly denounced and continue to denounce the attempts of unwanted interference in the affairs of their country. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, other party committees, public organizations, editorial boards of the newspapers, radio and television continue to receive resolutions from the meetings and rallies, letters and telegrams from the collectives and private persons. The Czechoslovak people resolutely demands to put an end to the flagrant interference in its affairs which is in contradiction with the letter and spirit of the final act of the Helsinki conference.